

AMERICAN RECORDER.

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BY AUTHORITY.
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT for adjusting the claims to land and establishing land offices, in the district east of the island of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land founded on complete grants from the Spanish government, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the commissioners from the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans," which are contained in the several reports of the Commissioners, and which are, in the opinion of the commissioners, valid, agreeably to the laws, usage, and customs, of the said government, be and the same are hereby recognized as valid and complete titles against any claim on the part of the United States: And that all claims founded on British grants, contained in the said reports, which have been sold and conveyed, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, by which that part of Louisiana, lying east of the island of Orleans, was ceded to Spain, under the denomination of West Florida, or which were settled and cultivated by the persons having the legal title therein, at the date of said treaty, are recognized as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said commissioners, founded on any order of survey, requiring permission to settle, or any written evidence of claim derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, and which, by the said reports appear to be derived from the Spanish government, before the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the land claimed, to have been cultivated and inhabited, on or before that day, shall be confirmed in the same manner as if the title had been completed: Provided, that in all such claims where the plat and certificate of survey, made prior to the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, under the authority of the Spanish government, in pursuance of such claim, has not been filed with the said commissioners, such claim shall not be confirmed to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; and that for all the other claims aforesaid, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, the claimant to such lands shall be entitled to a grant thereof as a donation: Provided, that such grant as a donation, shall not be made to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; which confirmation of the said complete titles and grants of donations, hereby provided to be made shall amount only to relinquishment for ever, on the part of the United States of any claim whatever, on the tract of land so confirmed or granted: provided also, that no such claim shall be confirmed to any person to whom he title to any tract of land shall have been recognised under the preceding provisions.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person, or his or her legal representatives, whose claim is comprised in the lists, or register of claims, reported by the said commissioners, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, where it appears by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on, had been actually inhabited or cultivated, by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed, or settled on, as a donation: Provided, that not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognised by the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person comprised in the said list of actual settlers, not having any written evi-

dence of claim to land in said districts, and who, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall have inhabited or cultivated a tract of land in either of the said districts, not claimed by virtue of either of the preceding sections of this act, shall be entitled to a preference, on becoming a purchaser from the United States of such tract of land, on the same terms and conditions, and at the same price, for which the other public lands are sold at private sale: Provided, that the first instalment of the purchase money shall be paid to the receiver of public moneys of the district within which the land lies, within two years after the opening of the land office for such district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the districts aforesaid, and for the disposal of the lands which may remain the property of the United States therein, a land office shall be established in each of the said districts, to be kept for the western district, at St. Helena court house, and, for the eastern district, at Jackson courthouse; and a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed for each of the said land offices, who shall give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose compensation, duties and authority, shall in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall hereafter be disposed of at their respective offices, as are by law provided in relation to the other registers and receivers of public moneys for the several land offices of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons claiming lands in either of the said districts, whose claim have not heretofore been filed with the commissioners of the land office, of the district wherein the land lies, shall be allowed until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver notices in writing, and the evidences of their claims, in the said districts, respectively, to the register of the land office at Jackson courthouse and at St. Helena courthouse; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on the payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the commissioners closed their said registers.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons who had filed his or their notice of claims to land, within either of the said districts, with the commissioner of the land office, according to the former laws, but have not exhibited sufficient testimony in support of the same, and whose claim has not been recommended for confirmation, shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver written evidence, or other testimony, in support of his or their claim, the notice of which had been filed as aforesaid, to the register of the land office at St. Helena, for lands lying in the district west of Pearl river, and to the register of the land office at Jackson courthouse, for the lands lying in the district east of Pearl river; and the evidence of claims, the notice whereof had been filed as aforesaid, for lands lying in the said district, delivered within the time limited by this section, to the said registers, shall be recorded by them, respectively, in the same manner as was directed by former acts, on receiving the same fees, allowed by said acts, for recovering evidence of claims to lands in the same districts.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public moneys of the said respective land offices, at Jackson courthouse and at St. Helena courthouse, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties, in every respect, in relation to the claims that may be filed in virtue of the sixth section of this act, and in relation to the claims, the notices of which had been filed under former acts, as well as to the additional evidence which shall be adduced in support thereof, agreeably to the seventh section of this act, as the commissioners for the districts east and west of Pearl river, would have had, or should have performed, if such notices had been filed, and such evidence adduced, before the said commissioners closed their registers.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of each of the said land offices, respectively, to make, to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims filed with the register aforesaid, with the substance

of the evidence in support thereof; and of the claims formerly filed, in support of which additional evidence shall have been received, with the substance of such evidence; and also their opinion, and such remarks respecting the claim as they may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims, which, in the opinion of the register and receiver, ought to be confirmed, and also a list of actual settlers, prior to the passage of this act, noting the time of their respective settlement, shall be laid, by the commissioner of the general land office, before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said registers and receivers shall, respectively, have power to appoint a clerk who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, when required by said registers and receivers; and each of the said registers and receivers shall be allowed, as a compensation for their services in relation to the said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: Provided, That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the register, etc. & clerk, for the district east of Pearl river, nor more than eighteen months' compensation be allowed to the register, receiver, and clerk, of the district west of Pearl river.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the surveyor for the lands south of the state of Tennessee shall, with the consent and approbation of the President of the United States, appoint a principal deputy surveyor for the lands within the said districts, who shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto, the following fees; that is to say: for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey; and for a certified copy of any plat of survey in the office, twenty five cents; and whose duty it shall be to survey, or cause to be surveyed, by his other deputies, the lands, the claim to which are confirmed, and that are directed to be granted as donations, where the same have not been already surveyed, and the lands which may be claimed by right of pre-emption, whenever directed by the register and receiver, and to execute such other surveys as may be necessary for the ascertainment of the lands, the titles or claim to which is embraced in the report of the commissioners aforesaid. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out particularly plats of the surveys directed by this act, which he shall return to the register of the proper district; and also, a general and connected plat, which he shall return to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee; and the expense of surveying shall be paid by the United States: Provided, The same shall not exceed, in the whole, four dollars a mile, for every mile which shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the books of the former commissioners, in which the claims, and evidence of claims, are recorded, shall be lodged with the registers of the land office, for the respective districts; and the register and receiver of public moneys in each respective district, shall have power to examine the claims recognised, confirmed, or provided, to be granted by the provisions of this act, as also, claims to the right of pre-emption, and they shall make out to each claimant, entitled, in their opinion, thereto, a certificate, according to the nature of the case, under such instructions as they may receive from the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and on presentation to the General Land Office of such certificate for a confirmed claim, or for a donation, according to the provisions of this act, and where it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, that the certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then, and in that case a patent shall be granted, in like manner as for other lands of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President shall have the power to appoint the register and receiver of public moneys for the said districts, in the recess of the Senate, who shall be nominated to them at their next meeting.

March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America
PRESENTS SMALL COME GREETING:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, was made and concluded, at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said Tribe, on the part and in behalf of the said Tribe, which Treaty is in the words following to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Lewis Cass, Commissioner of the United States thereto, especially authorized by the President of the United States, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot tribe of Indians.

Article 1. The Wyandot Tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all the right reserved to them in two tracts of land, in the territory of Michigan, one including the village called Brownstown, and the other the village called Magagus, formerly in the possession of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres of land, which two tracts of land were reserved for the use of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians, and their descendants, for the term of fifty years, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed February 28, 1809, and entitled "An Act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandot Indians."

Art. 2. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States will reserve for the said Wyandot Indians, sections numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, twenty-seven, and that part of section numbered twenty-two, which contains eight acres, and lies on the south side of the river Huron, being in the fourth township, south of the base line, and in the ninth range east of the first meridian, in the territory of Michigan, and containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety six acres; and the said tract of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandot Indians, and their descendants, to be so used to them in the same manner & on the same terms, conditions, as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of the before mentioned act of Congress, except that the said Wyandot Indians and their descendants, shall hold the said land, as long as they or their descendants shall occupy the same.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass, Commissioner, as aforesaid, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

LEWIS CASS,

Ronesass, or Honas	x
Haunsingh, or Boyer	x
Ronass, or Racer	x
Ronioness, or Joseph	x
Scoutash	x
Bunquod, or half king	x
Arnove, or Cherokee boy	x
Tarunine, or between the logs	x

In presence of
R. A. Forsyth, Jr. Sec'y to the commission
John Johnston, Indian Agent.
B. F. Stickney S. I. A.
W. W. Walker, Interpreter.
John Conner
Wm. Turner.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.



WASHINGTON, N. C. June 4, 1819.

HARD TIMES.

The papers from all quarters of the Union, speak of the present, as a time of general distress—some of the most respectable mercantile houses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, &c. have failed for large amounts.—The curtailing system adopted by the Banks, together with the stagnant state of trade, throughout the world, is thought to be the principal cause.

CANOVA STATUE.

The Legislature of N. Carolina have taught Congress a lesson by which it is hoped that body will improve. The Legislature of the U. S. were occupied by a tedious and protracted debate on the subject of the Washington statue, which after being committed, re-committed, altered, amended, enlarged, discussed and debated, went over to the next session, to employ the breath of our patriotic orators again; the legislature of N. C. without all this formidable show of parade, have voted a statue to the Memory of Washington, and have employed Canova, the first statuary of the age, to superintend its execution.—This statue has been three years in the hands of this transcendent artist, and is now nearly completed. He is now advanced in years, and probably intends this piece of sculpture to be the last on which his hand will ever be employed. This statue will be invaluable; as every thing is from the hand of Canova. There is an admirable propriety in the whole of this proceeding;—that a statue designed to commemorate the first character of the age, should be executed by the hand of the first artist of the age. It is fair to presume that this accomplished sculptor will exert all the powers of his unrivalled chisel on this piece of workmanship.

We shall behold our American hero-breathing in marble; he will stand to future ages a monument of the patriotism of the Legislature of North Carolina. This statue will, when it arrives, excite uncommon interest all over America; it will be consulted by students in sculpture, as a model.—What strong reproach is this on the tardiness of Congress who have consumed so much time, and done nothing. Canova was the favorite sculptor of Bonaparte; he enjoyed the smiles and patronage of his master. This statue will kindle in the minds of our countrymen an enthusiasm for this noble art; and it is not improbable that an American school of statuary will take its rise from this workmanship of Canova.

Our country is, beyond question, destined to run a splendid career. Europe already beholds our advances with astonishment; We shall become a great and powerful people—our country—our laws—our free institutions—our government; all conspire to promote this object. Headlong and impetuous enterprise, seems to be the motto of Americans. This spirit of bold adventure, which every way it runs, commands, nay coerces success—petty obstacles vanish before a glance of his eye, and formidable ones are surmounted with the stride of a giant. What may be the issue, is known only to Heaven; but on this Americans may rely with confidence, that they have none to fear but themselves.

Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

A letter to the editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Gibraltar, March 30, says:—A few weeks since a laughable circumstance took place at Alhucemas, the fortress on the coast of Africa, where part of our countrymen (Americans) are confined. A man was appointed to wait upon them, who a few nights after escaped and swam over to the Moors. It seems he was formerly an Artilleryman, and having an inclination for his former employ, the Moors supplied him with a cannon and ammunition, and he actually besieged the garrison; every ball he discharges takes effect, and the Spaniards cannot touch him. The last accounts give no hope of the siege being raised.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

A machine recently invented in England for the purpose of travelling by land, is now manufactured in Baltimore from a model lately received from England. Its structure, says the *Richmond Compiler*, is remarkable for its simplicity—one wheel following another—the hinder one higher than the front; its motion is communicated by applying first one foot, then the other to the ground. The exertion on the part of the rider is said to be inconsiderable. An experiment might be made on a hard ground, and on hills at about the rate of three

miles an hour. The Baltimore price for this amusing hobby is about \$5 dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

There has been a vague and a very idle rumor in circulation, affecting the solvency of the State Bank of North Carolina. The rumor, we have ascertained, is not only false but without a shadow of foundation. This is one of the strongest Banks in the Union; and when that Bank fails to redeem its notes with specie, the credit of no other Bank, we will venture to say, will long survive.—*Nat. Int.*

We learn that Mr. William B. Robinson, (whose release from confinement in Cadiz on his parole, we announced a few days ago) has made his escape from that place and arrived at Gibraltar.—It appears that as soon as Mr. Erving knew of his arrival at Cadiz, he immediately commenced a negotiation with the Marquis de Yrujo for Mr. R's release from captivity, and through the intercession of the American Consul of Cadiz, the Governor was prevailed upon not to remove his prisoner from Cadiz, until further orders from Madrid—meanwhile Mr. R. obtained a personal interview with the Governor, with whom his eloquence prevailed so far as to obtain for himself the indulgence of a parole. On the 14th of March he was secretly informed that orders were received from Madrid severely reprimanding the Governor for his generosity to Mr. R. and commanding him to put into immediate execution the order before confided to him, directing the prisoner to be sent to Ceuta; he was further informed that the Town Adjutant with a guard was then in pursuit of him. The recollection of his 30 months of the severest hardships of captivity rushed upon his mind, and determined him to fly from his parole.—He effected his escape on the same day, in a vessel laying in Cadiz bay, the captain of which, with a benevolence of heart which does him infinite honor, set sail immediately against a head wind; and thus Mr. Robinson bade adieu to Spanish castles, jails and dungeons, to inhale once more the wholesome air of his own native land of liberty.—*N. Herald.*

SUMMARY.

It is stated in the Richmond papers, that the United States Bank in that city has called on the state banks to pay up their balance about 30 per cent a week, till paid; then to settle up weekly, or at some short period. "This is by orders from headquarters."

An almost total change, it is said, has taken place in the officers of the bank of the United States, at Baltimore. The cashier, Mr. McCulloch, one of the North Point heroes, and a man of most exemplary character, has been removed—the president, Mr. Buchanan, has resigned, and other resignations have taken place.

From twenty to thirty houses, some of them of the first respectability, have recently stopped payment in Baltimore.

United States Bank Stock is down to 95—Virginia and Farmers' do 85.

Wm. Cabell's house, on Long Island has been, as he quaintly expresses it, "burnt smacked down." His loss was not very considerable.

It is stated the United States ships John Adams and Ontario, and brig Enterprise, are ordered to be immediately prepared for sea. This squadron is bound to the coast of South America, and will be under the command of com. Perry. *Pu. Rep.*

General Vandamme, one of the emigrant French Generals, has sailed from New York on his return to France.

Exports of Cotton from India in the year 1818 From Calcutta, Bombay.

To England, sales		
of 300 lbs	178 020	128,512
The Continent	40 643	40,169
America	41 210	43,246
China	76 978	112,197
Total	336 851	323,807

Whole exports 680,655 bales, valued at 33,352,400 sicca rupees, 6,606,550l. sterling.

Extract of a letter, dated Bombay, Dec. 26, 1818.

"The crop of cotton of the past season is almost inexhaustible. The exports from this place, amount to 344,760 bales during the year, viz. to England 95,800, France 18,000, Portugal 14,900, America 32,900, China 85,100, a quantity more than double what it has ever been before, and there is now on the Bombay Green, and in the warehouses, upwards of 30,000 bales, which will of course be exported, before the next crop comes in, which there is no reason to suppose will be less abundant than that of the past year."

By a letter from the Rev. W. Meade, agent for the American Colonization Society, dated at Charleston, S. C. the 24th instant, to a Gentleman of this City, it appears that this active and intelligent agent has not disappointed the hopes or

expectations of the Society or its friends, in his mission to the south. He has been vigilant, and in a good degree successful. He has succeeded in preventing the sale of the African captives in Georgia, who are now held by the Governor of that State, subject to the demand of the Society, so soon as a suit now pending between the State and certain individuals claiming them, shall be determined. He has formed respectable Auxiliary Societies in Mill-ledgeville, Augusta and Savannah, and laid the foundation for others in Camden, Columbia &c. He was about to form one in Charleston, where there was no doubt of success; and then to move on north-erly, taken in his route, Georgetown, Fayetteville, Raleigh, &c.—at which places he will endeavor to form Societies, if they be not sooner formed. The Agent says he finds friends wherever he goes, and some of them are warm and zealous in the cause; and that in the Towns he had visited, the first and best of the Citizens afforded their aid and thought favorably of the scheme.

From the New York Evening Post.

Report states that an order was recently issued in Florida, by Colonel King, to put to instant death, without the delay or form of a trial, any deserter that was taken. That, in consequence, a party under the command of Lieutenant —, went in pursuit of a man of this description, whom they overtook; that they informed the prisoner of the nature of their orders, and their readiness to execute them.—He firmly expostulated with the officer—demanded a trial, claiming his rights as a man and an American citizen; but, finding his expostulations vain, he knelt down and received the fatal bullet in his breast.

In another instance, it is reported that, in the Alabama Territory, a soldier was condemned by his officer, as a punishment for intoxication, to be ducked; which was executed on the spot, and carried to that excess that the man was literally drowned. This order was also issued without the form of trial.

At Greenbay, on the western side of Lake Michigan, the military, as the same report states has assumed a complete control over the civil authority. Citizens have been taken up for real or pretended offences, been tried by courts martial, and the punishment of what is called picketing inflicted upon them; that is, by placing the culprit on four wooden pins, drove firmly in the ground, with the points exposed above the ground a half or quarter of an inch—over these he is suspended by cords fastened to the thumbs, and when he can no longer sustain himself in the air, he must let his weight down on the pins.

As, however, we have no positive evidence that the above reports are true in all their enormity, we shall not, at present make any further comments on them, nor add any reflections on the parties implicated. We would hope, for the honor of our country and the reputation of our army, that they may prove to be unfounded; but we cannot refrain from saying, in conclusion, we have strong forebodings to the contrary.

This is the gentleman to whom General Jackson assigned the command of Pensacola and its dependency.

SPANISH DUPLICITY.

From the manner in which the National Intelligencer has recently noticed our affairs with Spain, we have imbibed a strong presentiment, that the recent treaty with that faithless power, was intended merely as a deception, and that notwithstanding the evident fraud practised in the conclusion of that instrument, Ferdinand never will ratify it. Our suspicions of Spanish duplicity are not lulled by the following paragraphs:

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Boston Centinel has thrown out some hints, (in the subjoined paragraph) respecting the treaty recently concluded with Spain, but not yet ratified; which as they are in part apparently founded on suggestions made in this paper, it may be proper to notice.

1. It is hinted that the cabinet (that is, the executive) have hopes that the treaty will not be ratified by the King of Spain. This, we have reason to believe, is a great error. The eyes of the government were open when they made the treaty, to all the circumstances connected with it; and had every foot of soil been granted by Spain, the treaty would yet have been a valuable one. It was the sovereignty of the territory and its appendant advantages, that was necessary to us, and not the land, of which, were it even of the best quality, the government has already a fine sufficiently great for its wants, if not for its wishes.

2. As to the fact, that vast grants of land in Florida have been made by Spain, beyond the calculations of our government, we believe that the editor of the Centinel has been misinformed as to the particulars, though not far wide of the general fact. It is true, we believe, that enormous nominal grants have been made, many of them to American citizens, and some to British auxiliary troops,

It is also true, that nearly all these grants are utterly void. Of how much validity they are, may be inferred from the fact, that some of the largest of them are laid on territory (formerly part of Louisiana) which has been occupied by the United States many years, has been for some time included within a territorial government, and will soon become part of a sovereign state.

3. As to the conferences between Mrs. Onis and Mr. Secretary Adams, the import of which is so confidently announced, and the nature of dispatches alleged to have been transmitted to Spain, we cannot speak with any certainty, having no knowledge; but we are under the impression, that the editor of the Centinel has been led into error on those points, as on the others.

Finally, we speak of some "very respectable citizens," who would rejoice in the failure of the treaty, we referred to individuals in the western country, whose views have been disclosed in the western papers, and not to any person in any manner connected with the government.

From the Boston Centinel.

HINTS.—It is hinted that Mr. Cabinet Washington have hopes that the treaty will not be ratified by King Ferdinand.—That since its signature, and ratification, a discovery has been made, that during the negotiation, the Spanish King had sold Eight Millions of acres of the public lands of the Florida—this sale is guaranteed by the Treaty being made prior to Jan. 1, 1818! It has been further hinted, that on the discovery of the above fact, Don Onis, the crafty negotiator had been applied to by Mr. Adams for an explanation of such conduct; and that the Don had evaded all explanation by remarking, that a bargain was a bargain; that the Treaty was intended to cover all sales previous to the above date known or unknown; and that the purchasers of the lands did not make him a confidant of their secrets. And, 3dly, it is hinted, That the Messenger that has been sent to Spain since the treaty was concluded, has despatches which relate to this important discovery.

New York, May 21.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the Sybil, arrived at Boston, letters of the 6th of April have been received in this city. We have been favored with the following extract from one of that date.

"We have no alterations to notice in the cotton market. It remains steady. Uplands, 12 a 12½; New Orleans, 13 a 13½; Sea Islands, 2a a 2s 10d. Fine Clover seed has been sold at 92s per cwt. A parcel of 400 bbls. middling Turpentine has gone off at 12s per cwt. Some good sour Flour was 32 a 32 6d per bl. A parcel of sweet Flour was withdrawn for want of buyers. Bank Shares £23 10 a £24."

New York, May 22.

LATEST FROM HAVRE.

The Brig Factor, arrived at this port last evening, from Havre, which port she left on the 10th ult. Capt. Corran has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Havre papers to the 9th of April which contain no political news. French stocks 6th of April, 67 10. There was no improvement in the market.

The ship Eagle, Spafford from Philadelphia, and brig Frumhill, Hoofly, from Charleston, arrived at Bordeaux 2d of April. Ship Jeanne Louise, Veillon, from this port arrived at Havre, 7th.

The Factor has brought 186 passengers 120 of whom are from England, principally mechanics, who are not permitted to migrate directly from that country to the United States. About 600 more were expected at Havre, to embark for this country the brig Eliza, of Boston, bound to Baltimore, had engaged 130, and the Justina, the way to this port, has 60.

A caravan of eleven heavy waggons, this city yesterday morning for the Illinois Territory, and carried off about 100 of citizens, who intend to form a new settlement in that state. This enterprise was projected and headed by captains Allen and Blakewell known, hitherto, as respectable masters in the India trade.

SPANISH MAIN.

We last evening received a file of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 1st of April. They contain some particulars of the fair on the Main. Several transports entered the Orinoco, with 3000 British troops on board. The affairs at Guayaquere were prosperous for the Independents, deputies for the Congress of Venezuela all assembled at Augustura—600 British troops had arrived at Margarita and a division at Augustura. The Spanish Regulate place great confidence in Mr. — and look forward to a favorable result. The campaign was expected to be sanguinary.—Commodore Jolic had a public dinner given to him on board English sloop of war; he had sailed his squadron, destination unknown. Independent squadron consisted of vessels of war well manned. Colonel — and Major — will command the main of the British auxiliary troops.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) March 17.
TO THE MERCHANTS OF JAMAICA.
Being about to recommence operations against the Spaniards on the Main, and knowing, as I do, your connections with that country, and the sensations likely to be produced in the Island, I hasten to assure you the property, as far as it can be identified to be bona fide British shall be respected. Unlike the violent rapacity pursued by Morillo, against the British interest on his entry into New Grenada, I pledge myself to secure to you justice, and to enable you to withdraw your funds with the least possible difficulty.
GREGOR M'GREGOR.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY.

Augusta, May 15.

A discovery was made some days ago of a vile, weak & foolish plan, which a few Inconsiderate negroes were endeavoring to arrange, for the most mischievous purposes, and which, had it been attempted, might have done some injury before those concerned in it had received the punishment they merited, and which would inevitably have overtaken them. The principal actor in this business had made several efforts to engage a number of the others to join in his scheme—but to most instances those applied to had prudence and judgment enough to know the danger of the plan proposed, and the impossibility of succeeding in it. But a few of the more thoughtless agreed to join him, in forming his nefarious designs. Their plan, however, had not progressed to maturity, and if it had, was too limited to have produced very extensive effects to others, or to have afforded the least prospect of benefit to themselves—but it had advanced sufficiently to evidence their diabolical intentions, and to subject them to the penalties denounced by law against such villainy. Several of them were taken up, and at a special court were tried and convicted. The witnesses against them were separately examined, and were kept apart, so as no communication between them could be had from the trial of the first to the last, and a connected chain of evidence was thus furnished, which rendered the guilt of the accused unquestionable. Three of them—one a negro man named Coet, one named John, and one named Hampton, were sentenced to be hung, the first on Monday next, the two last on the Friday following. Another, by the name of John, was found guilty and earnestly recommended to mercy, and he was sentenced to what was called a mitigated punishment, which was to receive 350 lashes on his bare back, 25 the first day, 25 every third day after till the whole were laid on—to be cropt, and branded in the cheek with the letter R and then to be discharged on the payment of costs. A variety of circumstances, however, appearing favorable to the accused, and some subsequently to the trial, a pretty general effort has been made to prevent the execution of this sentence—and a petition to the executive for his pardon has been signed by several members of the court, by the civil authority of the place, and by such a respectable number of individuals as renders it highly probable that he will be pardoned—an event which we have no doubt will be salutary to him, and gratifying to the community.

These cases having occasioned considerable conversation, and exaggerated accounts having gone abroad, we have deemed it proper to make the foregoing statement, that the substantial facts may be before our readers.

DIED.—In this town on Wednesday last Mrs. **MARSHALL HUNDLET**, formerly of Newbern, but for several years a resident of this place. She was a member of the Methodist church, and died in the full hope of salvation, thro' the merits of her redeemer. On Monday, in this county, Mr. **ASSA-JON HOLLAND**, aged about 97.

At Sparta in Georgia, on the 17th inst. on his way from Fort Hawkins, William **HAWKINS** Esq. late Governor of this State—an office which he filled with honor to himself and added reputation to his native State. A pulmonary complaint had debilitated his system, and the journey which he took to settle the concerns of his late respectable uncle, Col Benj. Hawkins, rather protracted than accelerated his death, it is presumed. Mr H. was in the prime of an useful and valuable life—a life endeared to him by many tender and sacred ties. A wife and seven children the youngest 10 days old, remain to deplore the loss of the kindest of Husbands and Fathers. A venerable parent lived so to mourn the loss of one of the dearest props of his existence. *Rel. Reg.*

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of these Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at the Store of the Rev. J. Meigs.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

31 Schr. Louisa & Nancy, Midgett, N Y
Schr. Morning Star, Bracket, Boston
Schr. Clarissa, Birt, N York
4 Schr. Comet, Brooks, Philadelphia

CLEARED.

2 Schr. Patty Holland, Neale, Caudaloupe
4 Schr. Carpenters' Son, Hubble, N York

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT
(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES	From D. C.	D. W.
Bacon	lb 11	14
Butter	25	30
Bees-Wax	25	27
Brandy, French	gal. 3 30	
do. Apple	80	85
do. Peach	none	
Corn	bu 60	65
Meal	70	80
Peas	80	
Cotton	lb. 14	15
Coffe	33	40
Cordage	15	16
Flour	bbl 9	10
Flax Seed	bu 80	1
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 50	1 75
Fine Scantling	M 12	
Plank	20	
Flooring Boards	3	
Shingles, 22 inch	20	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	9	
do. R. O. do.	9	
do. W. O. bbl.	20	
Heading, W. O. hhd.	12	14
Lard	lb. 55	60
Molasses	bbl. 1	1 10
Tar	1 50	1 75
Pitch	1 40	1 50
Rosin	1 40	1 50
Turpentine	gal. 34	40
do. Spirits	bbl. 17	20
Pork	gal. 1 25	1 30
Rum Jamaica	1 20	1 25
do W. I.	60	65
do. American	70	80
Salt, Alum.	60	65
do. Fine	lb. 39	45
Sugar, Loaf	27	38
do. Lump	14	15
do. Brown	cwt 20	27
Tobacco	gal. 60	65
Whiskey		

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Beaufort County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1819.

Original Attachment.

RICHARD HINES,
vs.
E. M. MILLER & GEO. M'KAY
ORDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder, that unless the defendants appear at next term, to wit first Monday in June next, at the Court House in Washington and replevy the property & pleads, the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to final Judgment against them.
By order of the Court, March Term, 1819
THOMAS SMAY, CLK.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of J. Jaquith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will please present them for settlement; and those who stand indebted, to come forward and close their accounts with J. Jaquith, who is authorized to settle the same.

**J. JAQUITH,
J. C. FOWLE.**

May 27th 1819—4w209

Notice.

WHEREAS a Deed of Trust was executed by Henry Williams to me on the 2d day of June, 1818, for the purpose of securing Allen Grist, Esq. as his security to two notes given by him to Lewis Leroy; the said notes having become due and are not paid—I shall (in pursuance of said trust) proceed to sell at the Court House door in Washington, on the eleventh day of June next, eight likely Negroes the property of said Williams, or so many thereof, as will discharge the above debts, interest, and all costs that has or may accrue on the same.
RICHARD HINES, Trustee.
Washington, May 29, 1819—3w208.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid by the subscriber on the 1st inst. some where in the vicinity of Bath a note of hand for one hundred and twenty three dollars and seventy five cents, signed by Samuel Viney payable to Sophia Alderson; dated the 18th of August 1817 and due the 18th August 1818—The note can be of no service to any person except the owner, as the maker has been notified, and payment stopped, it is therefore hoped that the finder will return it to the subscriber.
NANCY COGDELL.
Bath, May 21st 1819—3w208.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber at Greenville, on Wednesday evening last, a dark sorrel Horse, about six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, his left hind foot white, a white saddle mark on his right side, and a star in his face.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person that will give me any information respecting said horse, so that I get him again.
JOSEPH J. DANCY.

May 31, 1819—3w208

Bridge Stock for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 7th of June, being the 2d day of Beaufort County Court, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Washington—

100 SHARES OF STOCK,
in the Washington Toll Bridge.

Terms of payment: Five hundred dollars Cash—The balance in endorsed notes of hand; of amounts within six months. This Stock will pay the present year more than nine and a half per cent dividend: Can be shown to a permanently valuable; and it is believed would be worthy the attention of persons who wished to invest money in Stock. A statement of the cost of the Bridge and other information desirable to a purchaser, will be furnished by the Secretary if required.
May 30, 1819—2w208.

Fifty dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d day of September last, a Negro man named

ISAAC;

rather light complexion; about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stout built, and about 40 years of age, by trade a Blacksmith, who absented himself from my service without any cause; consequently I expect it is his intention to leave this State for the northward. As he formerly belonged to John Alderson of Washington, and has connexions there, I think it likely he may be yet lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

All masters of Vessels and other persons, are hereby warned harboring, employing, or carrying away such negro as the rigour of the law will be enforced against them.
LOVETT BELL.
Hyde County, May 14, 1819—6w207

Notice

ON the second day of June of Court ensuing, will be sold for cash, (if not sold at private sale before) a negro man about 24 years of age.
Apply to
CLIM JONES.
Duck Creek, May 14, 1819—11J 207

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for or receiving a Note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Edmund Smithwick for two hundred dollars, payable at twelve months and dated February, the year not recollected, which note was paid by me to said Smithwick, and at the time, was purchased by him before my signature was erased—This Note was in consideration of a Stud Horse purchased from said Smithwick.
JOHN B. JASPER.
Hyde county, May 13th, 1819—12J 207

Advertisement.

WAS LOST last evening, in, or near the Store of James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth, two Bills—one of One Hundred Dollars, on the Somerset Bank, Princess Ann, Maryland, and endorsed on the back by Levan Bosman—The other a Twenty Dollar Bill on the Augusta Bridge Company. Neither of which Bills is current in this section of the country. The former is of comparatively small value to any person except the owner.

A LIBERAL REWARD is hereby offered to any person who will deliver them to James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth, or to the Editor of the Recorder.

It is presumed that if any suspicious character should offer Bills of the above description, that notice will be given to the subscribers who will compensate them for their trouble.
JAMES W. MACKIE, & Co.

Plymouth, N. C. April 27, 1819—308

Powers of Attorney: Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sherid's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Conveying Manifests; Bills of Sale for Vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds; Warrants; Seamen's Articles; &c. for sale at this office.

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

From this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh by way of Tarborough on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

1819,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. 17 188

THE Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I **JAMES MONROE**, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 6 west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5 west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 14 west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, in range 7—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 9—9, 10 and 11, in range 10—9, 10 and 11, in range 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12—9, 10 and 11, in range 13—9, 10 and 11, in range 14—9, 10 and 11, in range 15—9, 10 and 11, in range 16—9, 10 and 11, in range 17—9, 10 and 11, in range 18—9, 10 and 11, in range 19—9, 10 and 11, in range 20—9, 10 and 11, in range 21—9, 10 and 11, in range 22—9, 10 and 11, in range 23—9, 10 and 11, in range 24—9, 10 and 11, in range 25—9, 10 and 11, in range 26—9, 10 and 11, in range 27—9, 10 and 11, in range 28—9, 10 and 11, in range 29—9, 10 and 11, in range 30—9, 10 and 11, in range 31—9, 10 and 11, in range 32—9, 10 and 11, in range 33—9, 10 and 11, in range 34—9, 10 and 11, in range 35—9, 10 and 11, in range 36—9, 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in range 298—9, 10 and 11, in range 299—9, 10 and 11, in range 300—9, 10 and 11, in range 301—9, 10 and 11, in range 302—9

POETRY.

From the Harrisburg Republican.

A NEW SONG.

Composed for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth day of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, February 22d, 1819—celebrated at James Blain's in Millerstown, Cumberland county.

By JAMES BUTLER.

Tune—"Rule Britannia."

When heaven's holy high behest
Decreed a highly favor'd son,
Of virtue, honor, worth possess'd,
The favor'd child was Washington.
Chorus—Hail Columbia! Columbia,
great and free,
The land of Love and Liberty.

When to resist oppression's tide,
Columbia's patriots had begun
With loud acclaim the nation said,
Our leader shall be Washington.
Chorus—Hail Columbia, &c.

Through sufferings and soul trying scenes
The Patriot phalanx moved on;
Exploring ways, creating means,
And conquer'd—led by Washington!
Chorus—Hail Columbia, &c.

The foe compell'd to own us FREE,
The prize by FREEDOM fairly won;
Their swords were shea'd, while all agree
To hail their much loved Washington.
Chorus—Hail Columbia, &c.

The anniversary, we greet,
Which gave Columbia such a son;
And each succeeding year will meet,
To spread the fame of Washington.
Chorus—Hail Columbia! Columbia,
great and free,
The land of Love and Liberty.

ANECDOTE.

An extravagant young fellow was reduced to his last expedient, in Charleston, S. C. He was a creature of infinite whim, and full of expedients but was on the very brink of starvation.

A thought struck him. He went to a printer—stipulated with him to print some play bills, (there was no Theatre in Charleston, at the time)—promised to take the whole business upon his own shoulders—being him off harmless—and go on as in the profit.

The bills were printed—this night will be performed, &c. &c.—A farce in one act called, *The Cat let out of the Bag, &c.*—in the usual manner of such things.

The House was crowded—nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a Jew's harp—then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally, a plain dressed, awkward looking chap entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag thrown over his shoulders. The audience roared—all a tip toe with expectation. He seated himself, with the bag between his legs—began to untie it—held the top with his hands—the audience gathered nearer—Now! he cried—clapping his hands—Scat!—and lo!—out sprang a furious Tom Cat, pell mell among the hats and bonnets. Such a scene of confusion!—some aimed for the windows—some for the doors—some screamed—some cursed and swore and more laughed.

At length they were calmed—but the curtain was dropped!—an Epilogue was spoken—"Ladies & Gentlemen," said the Manager, "the farce is over—we thank you." "No," said he, "He was interrupted by huzzas and huzzas—"Why, what do you complain of," said he, with the most impudent composure, "isn't this a farce—isn't it in one act—"wasn't the Cat let out of the bag?"

The whole room was in an uproar—many were angry—but more delighted with the fellow's impudence—and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swimmers were for tearing him to pieces, but the laughter were more numerous and carried the day.—*Baltimore paper.*

From the National Advocate.

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

DEAR SIR—It is a long time since I have said any thing about my old friends the dandies. From what I have lately seen and heard they appeared to have improved extremely upon many of the characteristics of dandyism; such as sleeping with thimbles on their fingers, to give them an elegant taper; (a very good idea, since correcting them would be rather foolish some) and sleeping with their heads tied up to the bed posts, to make them white. This reminds me of a ludicrous anecdote, if I am not mistaken, which was—A lady was a bout retiring at a midnight hour to her bed chamber with a candle in her hand, and being rather in an absent mood, made a mistake and went into a dandy's room instead of her own, shut the door after her, and, on turning round after she got in, her eyes suddenly beheld a figure in bed, of much apparent doubtful morality, for his hands were suspended, as he lay on his

back, considerably above his head, by cords from the top of his bed; his finger ends were full of long pointed glittering thimbles; a dark coloured covering for his face, not unlike a mask, properly perforated for the features, and supposed to be intended (as his hands were otherwise engaged) for keeping off flies and mosquitoes, or else for bleaching his complexion by the process of perspiration; his feet, as they stuck out of bed, appeared to be encased in some bright metallic cramping machine, to reduce their size, and shape them to the last standard of elegance. The instant this poor lady's eye caught a glimpse of this all terrifying spirit, she gave a terrible scream, fainted, fell, and put the candle out. This awoke poor snoring Jessamy in great confusion, and in his hurry to extricate himself from his rigging and clear out, he pulled bow, knots, two hard knots, and the more he struggled to disengage himself the more intricately entangled he became; finally he began to cry murder, which raised the whole house; up came grand papa, uncles, aunts, cousins and servants, in their night gown uniform, armed with shovels, congs, pickers, and broom sticks, broke open the door, and to their great astonishment and affliction saw their lifeless relative prostrate on the floor, and pale as death, and poor Jessamy who looked more like a wicked spirit from the very sleep, had in a moment become fully engaged, and apparently hanged by his neck and nearly exhausted; he was soon relieved, however, by cutting away the band chords, corset lacing and appendages of dandyism. The good lady was soon revived by the alleviating effects of a speedy application of some invigorating balsamic restorative, and explained the dark mystery of this suspicious midnight tragedy scene; and poor trembling Jessamy, (not very unlike some quizzical knight's ghost in armor) who cut a great shine with his thimbles, &c. stood up and made a speech in self vindication. They were both finally discharged, without even the shadow of the guilt of murder, or other alarming consequences which might have arisen from a lady's making such a curious mistake as in going to her own bed chamber, should get into that of a gentleman.

I congratulate the ladies on their having so good an answer for the gentlemen who accuse them of coquetting their wits into nothingness—wearing no petticoats to be lim—colouring their skins to look beautiful, &c. &c. Some time ago I was walking in Broadway with a gentleman and was passed by an admirably well made man who caught my attention, and I observed that I thought I knew him; upon meeting him again I recognized him, and, upon shaking hands, and expressing my agreeable surprise to find him so much altered since I last saw him which was but a short time; he was then but an ordinary looking gentleman, with a disproportioned bad figure; and it turned out that he had been to a tailor, and gave him discretionary power to fit him out in style—so the tailor corrected him, a la mode de English dandy; made him a complete suit, well quilted, padded, stuffed and puffed, to beautify and enlarge those parts, where nature had been unkind in the formation of his figure; the breadth of his waistcoat were so stuffed that they really made him look effeminate and rather too protuberant to become a man. He was upon the whole, the most complete made up figure of a man that I ever saw.

My advice therefor to the young ladies in choosing husbands, now is to beware of the deceitful allurements of exterior beauty. But the gentlemen need no such caution since the ladies dress so sparingly now a days, that they hide no defects.

Yours, &c.

SENTENTIA.

From the Raleigh Star.

COMMUNICATION.

MR HENDERSON:

In the course of my reading the other day, the following interesting piece on avarice met my eye, which from the propriety of its application to our present degenerate countryman—I hope you will give it a place in your paper.

"The grovelling passion of avarice arrays itself against every feeling of philanthropy, and threatens the immolation of every social virtue. This vile detested lust is a gormandizing vortex which is swallowing every remnant and vestige of innocence and honor.—It sours our dispositions, corrodes our minds, and depresses our spirits.—It taints our morals, corrupts intercourse and destroys confidence. Its votaries betray their friends, conscience, country and their God.

Whenever avarice fixes its fangs upon the human heart, farewell to peace and innocence.—It is a victim to the tyrant, and whenever this monster erects his throne in the bosom of man, nothing can expel this hellish inhabitant. His influence paralyses every virtue of the soul, clouds the clear intellect of man, clouds his eyes to all the beauties of creation, un-

fits him for the enjoyment of sweet society—sets a frown upon his once animated brow, and plants in his bosom, thorns instead of roses.—Look round this city, and show me where breathes the human being in it, whose hopes and fears, wishes and thoughts are not almost wholly occupied with wealth. The merchant flies after it through all the mazes of the day, and dreams of nothing else even in his night of sleep. Our old men, whose heads are blossomed white with the silvery chapters of age, are constantly plotting schemes of gain.—Our youth pant after it as manna from heaven. Our magistrates and legislators lend it their profound homage; and woman!—fair angelic woman!!—Heaven's last gift to man," spurns at those who have it not. Virtus pro nummo is the maxim. And though all say it is villainous to prefer money to virtue, all grasp at money and let virtue take care of itself.

I have been said that the Americans will sell any thing for money; but rather than make a good trade, some of them would sell their wives. And as for the women, it is agreed on all hands that they go for the money in the first instance; so no one need be surprised to hear that they would sell their husbands, if it was in their power, or to do—It is not for the want of inclination that this has not been already done, but rather for the want of the power. The love of money rages with such violence, now as it has been said, by one of the first men of our country, that "we would sell ourselves to the devil to make money,"—and perhaps a more keen just and biting satire never fell from the lips of man.—I would be a curious and interesting enquiry, to trace the causes and progress of that inordinate thirst after money which has spread through the nation to such an extent, and to universally attack every human being among us; that there is hardly a man, woman or child, who can distinguish one piece of money from another, that does not worship it; from the remote corner of the woods, up to the Legislature and Statesman, it is the everlasting subject of thought and desire. Fathers and mothers, morning, noon and night, alone and before their children, "wish they were more rich"—and while they confess riches cannot confer happiness thus words and examples impress children with a sincere belief that to be rich, is to be happy. They pay a servile respect, and cling like dogs to the greatest scoundrel, who keeps a coach and think nothing of genius or virtue, unless it has land, houses or bank stock. Oh my countrymen and country women, blush for your character in this respect—a character only suited to those, who have no just ideas of religion; but to us who live under the full light of the scriptures, it is an everlasting stigma. Remove it possible then, this foul imputation and no longer let the love of money prompt you to commit an act, that your enlightened conscience does not approve."

SENACA.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

From the Philadelphia "Union."

Whether it be true or not, that this celebrated journal is on the decline, one thing is certain, that it no longer merits the influence which it formerly possessed. The well-trained band of its original contributors appears to have been broken up; and the new recruits, to supply the vacant places have neither the strength nor the skill of their predecessors. There was a time when all the articles appeared to be written by the same hand, and when pitch and vigour were their predominant characteristics. But, in the later numbers, we have either a dull and prolix disquisition of matters not the most interesting, or a bombastic and incomprehensible rhapsody in favor of some stupid book. The editor, too, has been spoiled. Having acquired a reputation, he thinks it easy to maintain it; and instead of reflecting maturely, and writing with some care and a little modesty, he dashes off a few insolent and superficial paragraphs, and seems to imagine that the reader who formerly yielded to his logic will now obey his authority.

The Edinburgh Review has occasionally professed some friendship for this country; but the avowed and open hostility of Mr. Gifford is much less injurious to our character than the "civil wars," the patronizing arrogance, and supercilious advice of Mr. Jeffrey. In the last number, for instance, (the 51st) there is an article upon American travellers; & a more contemptible string of titles is never issued from the pulpit of Grub street. We have this account of our literature:

"Literature the Americans have none—no native literature, we mean. It is all imported. They had a Franklin, indeed; and may afford to live a half a century on his name. There is or was, a Mr. Dwight, who wrote some poems; and his baptismal name was Timothy. There is also a small account of Virginia by Jefferson, and an

*For the sake of uniformity in style and manner, the learned reviewer might well have said "one Government."

epic by Joel Barlow—and some pieces of pleasantness by Mr. Irving. But why should the Americans write books, when a six weeks' passage brings them, in their own tongue, one sense, science, and genius, in bales and bogheads." p. 144.

And this we suppose, is a part of the sense, science, and genius, which we import by the hoghead! It is certainly an enviable acquisition to write in a style like his; and we will even attempt to imitate so rare a pattern of "sense," and "genius."

"And there was a man, whom they called Jeffrey, and his baptismal name was Francis. And Francis voyaged into a far country; and did not meet with much people and with many rail fences. And Francis did marvel at the people; and the people did marvel at him. And Francis was never of a fortune treated as a Green kind; and being received as a gentleman, he did straightway conceive himself a god. And he did play divers tricks before high heaven, and in the face of the people. And the people were disgusted with Francis; and Francis was disgusted with the people. And Francis did return unto his own land; and did find that his shadow was as short as a stone. And the people of the far country did reason one with another:—What a thrice double ass was I, to take this braggart for a god."

PRESERVATION OF TEETH.

MA P. ULSON.

Under an impression that many persons who complain of tooth ache and numberless other affections of the head, occasioned by decayed teeth, especially those who are young, might by timely and proper attention avoid all the misery of themselves, I have induced them at this time to offer to their attention the following statement of my own case from which I think that they will be satisfied, that by punctually adhering to the plan laid down, it is to be ascribed the circumstance that at an age when many have lost their teeth, I am in possession of all mine but one, and have not in the last ten years experienced one hour of pain by tooth ache.

About ten years ago I found out that one of my teeth had begun to decay, the fear of losing those adjoining, induced me almost immediately to have it extracted. Upon a close examination, I found that although it appeared sound, directly after losing this tooth I commenced with the following regulation: I was careful every morning as soon as I rose, to wash my face, inside of my ears and all around them, as well as my throat, with the coldest water I could obtain, making use of the Schuykill water in the Winter and Spring, and that from the common pumps in the summer and Fall; previous to eating breakfast I cleaned my teeth with a brush and lukewarm water, and repeated the same operation after every meal, say at least four times in every 24 hours. In addition to all this, I have been particularly careful to cleanse them twice a week with Coa coal powder; in preparing the Charcoal there is one thing to be attended to, and that is, to use your coal on a good fire and make it red hot, then take it out, and after blowing it ashes off, you may powder it for use.

*Great injury is frequently done to teeth by making use of water that is either too hot or too cold.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Second Comptroller's Office.

March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act regulating the payment to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants, must accompany their respective applications for the first payment, which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation.

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

Power of Attorney; Bill of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment in Bonds; Warrant; Seamen's Discharges, for sale at this office.